

Jasper Weekly Courier.

VOL. 38.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916,

No. 17.

A Suggestive Argument in Favor of PREPAREDNESS

The present session of congress will be the most important in its scope since the civil war.

Millions will be appropriated for defense. The traditional policies of the government will probably be revolutionized.

The Army and Navy

will have more money at their disposal during the next few years than ever before during time of peace.

Our diplomatic relations with some of the countries at war may be suspended at any time. We may possibly follow such action on our part.

Peace May Be Declared

during the new year between the countries now at war, and it is assumed that the United States will become the chief arbitrator, if it is able to remain neutral until such time.

Mexico

is in a reconstructive period and continues to make history of the most painful type.

The National Conventions

Will Be Held

in June

This is presidential year. President Wilson will probably be endorsed again by the Democrats and be renominated. Who the Republican candidate will be is yet a matter of speculation. These are only a few of the big things the leading newspapers of the country will tell about. In the meantime all the news of interest to the home and to women and children is not to be neglected.

Everybody Should Be Prepared

to keep posted on these all-important events and no American citizen should remain in ignorance of what is going on.

The Indianapolis News

"THE GREAT HOOSIER DAILY."
Subscription Department. Indianapolis, Ind.



Helen Badgley, talented and popular Thanhouser (Mutual) juvenile player, known as the Thanhouser "Kidlet."

Only six years old, Helen Badgley, popularly known wherever motion pictures are shown as the Thanhouser "Kidlet," is conceded one of the cleverest and most talented juveniles engaged in studio work. A Little Miss Badgley made her first appearance on the film when only eighteen months old, and has been at it ever since. The number of photoplays, screened at the Thanhouser (Mutual) studios, in which this rosy-eyed, brown-haired little girl has appeared, run into the hundreds. Helen, who is the pet of the Thanhouser plant, when not engaged in camera work, spends most of her spare time with her dolls, of which she has a nursery full. But one of her chief delights is dancing, her repertoire including all the latest steps and dances.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

How Astronomers Set About the Task of Measuring It.

With the exception of a hundred stars at most, we know nothing of the distances of the individual stars.

What is the cause of this state of things? It is owing to the fact that we have two eyes that we are enabled not only to perceive the direction in which external objects are situated, but to get an idea of their distance, to localize them in space. But this power is rather limited. For distances exceeding some hundreds of yards it utterly fails. The reason is that the distance between the eyes as compared with the distance to be evaluated becomes too small. Instruments have been devised by which the distance between the eyes is, as it were, artificially increased. With a good instrument of this sort distances of several miles may be evaluated. For still greater distances we may imagine each eye replaced by a photographic plate. Even this would be quite sufficient for one of the heavenly bodies—viz, for the moon.

At one and the same moment let a photograph of the moon and the stars being stars be taken both at the Cape observatory and at the Royal observatory at Greenwich. Placing the two photographs side by side in the stereoscope, we shall clearly see the moon "hanging in space" and may evaluate its distance.

But for the sun and the nearest planets, our next neighbors in the universe after the moon, the difficulty recommences.

The reason is that any available distance on the earth, taken as eye distance, is rather small for the purpose. However, owing to incredible perseverance and skill of several observers and by substituting the most refined measurement for stereoscopic examination, astronomers have succeeded in overcoming the difficulty for the sun. I think we may say that at present we know its distance to within a thousandth part of its amount. Knowing the sun's distance, we get that of all the planets by a well-known relation existing between the planetary distances.

But now for the fixed stars, which must be hundreds of thousands of times farther removed than the sun. There evidently can be no question of any sufficient eye distance on our earth. Meanwhile our success with the sun has provided us with a new one distance, 24,000 times greater than any possible eye distance on the earth, for now that we know the distance at which the earth travels in its orbit around the sun we can take the diameter of its orbit as our eye distance. Photographs taken at periods six months apart will represent the stellar world as seen from points the distance between which is already best expressed in the time it would take light to traverse it. The time would be about sixteen minutes.

However, even this distance, immense as it is, is, on the whole, inadequate for obtaining a stereoscopic view of the stars. It is only in quite exceptional cases that photographs on a large scale—that is obtained by the aid of big telescopes—show any stereoscopic effect for fixed stars. By accurate measurement of the photos we may perhaps get somewhat beyond what we can attain by simple stereoscopic inspection; but, as we said a moment ago, astronomers have not succeeded in this way in determining the distance of more than a hundred stars in all.—Scientific American.

A Disciplinarian.

Miss Hobson was most popular with the two young and unmarried members of Centerville's school board. They did not propose to have any change of teachers in district No. 3.

"Do you think Miss Hobson pays quite enough attention to discipline?" suggested one of the elderly married school committeemen one day.

"Discipline! Why, of course she pays a great deal of attention to it," asserted Ed Foster hastily.

"We never had anybody else begin to pay as much," said Henry Lane. "Why, one afternoon I was there at No. 3, and Miss Hobson spent the whole time—every minute of it—preserving order in that room."—Register.

DUMAS' AUDACITY.

A Unique Literary Scheme of the Great French Writer.

American readers are accustomed to surprises in their newspapers but imagine their astonishment should some favorite journal publish in good faith, in daily installments and adapted according to the notions of some staff writer, a classic such as, for example, Dante's "Inferno!" Yet the astonishment so excited would not be without a parallel in the annals of newspaper management, inasmuch as Homer once figured as a feuilletoniste for a Parisian newspaper.

When Dumas the elder was editing his journal, Le Mousquetaire, Urbain Fages, one of his assistants, who was an exceptionally fine Greek scholar, was one day enthusiastically expatiating upon the beauties of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey."

Dumas grew most interested.

"If only you could read them in the original," sighed Fages.

"Why not?" asked Dumas.

"But," exclaimed Fages, "my dear fellow, you don't know alpha from omega!"

"Will you translate for me?" asked Dumas eagerly.

Accordingly Fages undertook the task. Beginning with the first book of the "Iliad," he would read a line of the Greek and then give a literal translation. Dumas quickly caught the spirit of the epic. As Fages read he wrote a translation and signed it.

"In the name of all the ancients, M. Dumas," exclaimed Fages, "but you are signing your name to the 'Iliad!'"

"Certainly," responded Dumas, "that is, to my version of it. It will appear as a feuilleton in Le Mousquetaire."

Fages was filled with dismay, as he afterwards related, but before such audacity and naivete he felt helpless. How was he to convince a writer accustomed to every triumph that he was too bold?

And so the next day an installment of the "Iliad," as rendered half an hour or so by a man who could not read the Greek alphabet, appeared at the bottom of the page of Le Mousquetaire, with the note "Continued in our next."

This enterprising bit of journalism raised such a storm of criticism that Dumas was persuaded to discontinue it after the third installment, though it was doubted that he quite understood what was the trouble.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.



Young Jones—Your daughter, sir, is worth her weight in gold!
Old Brown—Would you mind lending me \$10 and taking her as security?—Pueblo Chieftain.

Going Him One Better.



Chatty Old Gentleman (as they pass the asylum)—We get an excellent view of the asylum from the railway.
Escaped Lunatic—Ah, but you ought to see the railway from the asylum!—Punch.

A Sure Investment.

You have never yet made an investment

Where you didn't expect to win,

But you sometime have found to your sorrow

You've beautifully taken in.

You may have laid down your good money

For a brick which you found wasn't gold,

Or met the Bohemian oats swindler,

When you, with your oats, have been sold.

If asked by a friend to play poker,

You'd experience, no doubt quite a shock;

Then never join hands with a fellow

Who makes money by watering stock.

Now if you would like an investment

In which you can't possibly lose,

Suppose a few dollars in one of Ed. M. Egg Fine

Tailored Suits. Cor. 5th and Jackson Street

Are You? A Woman?

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Woman's Tonic

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